

25235 S/122/60/000/002/001/018  
A161/A130

Approximate torsion calculation of box-section bars...

Normal stresses along the walls are distributed evenly (this assumption introduces only a very small error, and is common in approximate calculations); the normal stresses spread through the wall height following the law of linearity, and the tangential stresses from bending - the parabola law; the analyzed box bar has end walls which are absolutely rigid, and a torque of equal force and opposite sign acts in the ends. As the system is symmetric, the torque (M) in the mid cross section can be presented in the form of two force couples (Fig. 2), where the bar is cut into two parts through the middle:  $M = P_1 h + P_2 B$ , where  $P_1 = \frac{KM}{h}$  and  $P_2 = \frac{(1-K)M}{B}$  and K is the torque distribution factor between the vertical and horizontal walls, determined by the condition  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial K} = 0$ , where U is the full potential energy of the system deformation. The load on separate walls in the portion with the window is presented in Fig. 2 b. The load is calculated for the walls in the portion without window (Fig. 2 a), and stresses in the walls are expressed, for the walls 1 and 3:

$$\sigma = \frac{12y}{h^3} \left[ \frac{M(1-K)}{B} - qn \right] (x-1);$$

Card 2/7

2523

S/122/60/000/002/001/018

Approximate torsion calculation of box-section bars...

A161/A130

$$\tau = -\frac{6}{\delta} \left[ \frac{1}{h} - \frac{y^2}{h^2} \right] \left[ \frac{M(1-K)}{B} - qh \right] - \frac{q}{\delta};$$

and for the walls 2 and 4;

$$\sigma = \frac{12\gamma_r MK}{\delta B^3 h} - qB(x-1);$$

$$\tau = -\frac{6}{\delta} \left( \frac{1}{B} - \frac{y^2}{B^2} \right) \left[ \frac{MK}{h} - qB \right] - \frac{q}{\delta}.$$

In this case,

$$q = \frac{M}{hb} \frac{[1-K(1-t)]}{(1+t)}.$$

The torque distribution factor (K) is calculated from the equation  $\frac{\partial U}{\partial K} = 0$ :

$$K = -\beta^2 \frac{S_2 \beta + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} S_3 + \frac{L^2}{B^2 t^2} \frac{(1-\alpha)^2}{10} \left[ -2S_1 \beta + \frac{\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha)^2} S_2 \right]}{S_1 \beta^2 + \frac{\alpha}{1-\alpha} \beta S_3 + \frac{L^2}{B^2 t^2} \frac{(1-\alpha)^2}{10} \left[ 4S_1 \beta^2 + \frac{\alpha^2}{(1-\alpha)^2} S_2 \right]}$$

Card 3/7

S/122/60/000/002/001/018

Approximate torsion calculation of box-section bars... A161/A130

and the full torsion angle for the bar with window from the equation  $\varphi = \frac{\partial U}{\partial M}$ , in the form

$$\varphi = \frac{2M}{B^2 G \delta} \frac{L(1-a)}{Bt} \left\{ S_3 + \frac{a}{1-a} S_4 + \frac{L^2}{B^2 t^2} \frac{(1-a)^2}{10} \left[ S_7 + \frac{a^2}{(1-a)^2} S_1 \right] - \right. \\ \left. - \beta \frac{\left[ S_6 \beta + \frac{a}{1-a} S_5 + \frac{L^2}{B^2 t^2} \frac{(1-a)^2}{10} \left[ -2S_7 \beta + \frac{a^2}{(1-a)^2} S_1 \right] \right]^2}{S_1 \beta^2 + \frac{a}{1-a} \beta S_6 + \frac{L^2}{B^2 t^2} \frac{(1-a)^2}{10} \left[ 4S_7 \beta^2 + \frac{a^2}{(1-a)^2} S_3 \right]} \right\}$$

where

$$S_1 = 4 - \frac{12}{\Delta} (a_1 + \beta a_2) + \frac{6}{\Delta^2} [2\beta a_1 a_2 + 2\beta a_2^2 (\beta + t) + a_1^2 (2 + 3t)];$$

$$S_2 = 4\beta + \frac{3}{\Delta} [2a_1 \beta (1-t) + a_2 (2\beta^2 - t) - 2(c_1 + c_2)] + \\ + \frac{6}{\Delta^2} [a_1 c_1 (2 + 3t) + 2a_2 c_2 (\beta + t) + \beta a_2 c_1 + a_1 c_2];$$

$$S_3 = t + 2\beta^2 (t + 2) + \frac{6}{\Delta} [c_2 (2\beta^2 - t) + 2c_1 \beta^2 (1-t)] + \\ + \frac{6}{\Delta^2} [c_1^2 \beta (2 + 3t) + 2c_2^2 (\beta + t) + 2c_1 c_2 \beta];$$

Card 4/7

25235 S/122/60/000/002/001/018

Approximate torsion calculation of box-section bars... A161/A130

$$S_4 = \frac{6}{5} - \frac{3}{3\Delta} (a_1 + \beta a_2) - \frac{3}{10\Delta^2} \left[ 2\beta a_1 a_2 + \frac{a_1^2}{t} (4t + 3) + \frac{4\beta^2 a_2^2}{t} (t + \beta) \right];$$

$$S_5 = -\frac{6}{5} \beta + \frac{3}{10\Delta t} \left[ a_1 \beta (t - 1) + \frac{\beta^2 a_2}{2} (2t - 1) - t (c_1 + c_2) \right] +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{10\Delta^2 t} \left[ a_1 c_1 (4t + 3) + 4\beta a_2 c_2 (\beta + t) - \beta t a_2 c_1 - t a_1 c_2 \right];$$

$$S_6 = \frac{3\beta}{10t} (1 + 2\beta + 4\beta t) + \frac{3\beta}{10\Delta t} [2c_1(t - 1) + c_2(2t - 1)] +$$

$$+ \frac{3}{10\Delta^2 t} [4c_2^2(t + \beta) + c_1^2(4t + 3) - 2c_1 c_2 t];$$

$$S_7 = \frac{4t}{(1+t)} \left[ 1 + \frac{3a}{(1-a)} + \frac{3a^2}{(1-a)^2} \right];$$

$$S_8 = \frac{6t^2 + 4t + 1}{5t(1+t)}; \quad S_9 = -\frac{7t^2 + 3t + 2}{5t(1+t)};$$

$$S_{10} = \frac{9t^2 + 6t + 9}{5t(1+t)}; \quad \alpha = \frac{t_0}{L};$$

$$t = \frac{h}{B}; \quad \beta = \frac{b}{B} = \frac{B - b_0}{2B};$$

Card 5/7

Approximate torsion calculation of box-section bars... A161/A130

$b_0, l_0$  are the width and the length of the window;  $L$  - the full bar length. For the case of two like windows in the opposite walls, the twist angle can be found by the same formula, but the  $S$  factors are determined by the formulae:

$$S_1 = \frac{8t}{\Delta_1}; \quad S_2 = \frac{2t(4\beta+3)}{\Delta}; \quad S_3 = 4\beta^3 + 2t - \frac{3c_3^2}{\Delta_1};$$

$$S_4 = \frac{3}{5} \left[ 2 - \frac{2}{\Delta_1} \beta + \frac{\beta^2}{\Delta_1^2 t} (3t+4\beta) \right];$$

$$S_5 = \frac{3}{10} \left[ -4\beta - \frac{1}{\Delta_1} c_3 + \frac{\beta^2}{\Delta_1 t} (2t-1) + \frac{c_3}{\Delta_1^2 t} (3t+4\beta) \right];$$

$$S_6 = \frac{3}{10} \left[ 4\beta^2 + \frac{c_3}{\Delta_1 t} (2t-1) + \frac{2\beta}{t} + \frac{c_3^2}{2\Delta_1^2 t} (3t+4\beta) \right].$$

The accuracy of the derived formulae was checked in experiments with an organic glass bar model. The curves found by calculation and in experiments are compared and it is obvious that the accuracy of the formula is sufficient for engineering calculations. The difference is partly due to the theoretical assumption of absolute rigidity of the end walls. The method is suggested for approximate determi-

Card 6/7

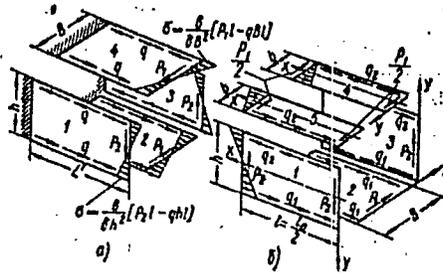
25235

S/122/60/000/002/001/018

Approximate torsion calculation of box-section bars... A161/A130

nations of box-shaped elements with windows. As the torsion angle variation law is not far from linear even with large windows, it is suggested to consider the rigidity constant to be through the full length and to multiply the rigidity of a corresponding box bar without window by a certain rigidity-reduction factor ( $K_0$ ). Curves are suggested for finding the  $K_0$  factor for any position of the window, as the error will not exceed 5 - 10%. It is pointed out that the same window in a narrow wall will affect the rigidity stronger then if placed in the wider wall. Of all the window dimensions, the width has the highest effect. If two nearly equal windows in opposite walls are used, the additional effect of the second is lower than that of the first. It is stressed that windows affect rigidity very considerably, and even a slight reduction of their dimensions has perceptible results. There are 7 figures.

Fig. 2. Load on the bar walls without window (a), and with window (b).



Card 7/7

KAMINSKAYA, V.V.; FRANTSUZOV, F.A.

Effect of the adjustment of open-side jig boring machines on their  
rigidity. Stan. i instr. 31 no.5:24-26 My '60. (MIRA 14:5)  
(Drilling and boring machinery)

KAMINSKAYA, V.V.

Investigating the response of machine tools to the vibration of foundations. Stan. 1 instr. 35 no.1:3-10 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

KAMINSKAYA, V.V.

Calculating the sensitivity of machine tools to the  
vibration of bases. Stan. i instr. 35 no.3:33-37 Mr'64.  
(MIRA 17:5)

KAMINSKAYA, V.V.; RIVIN, Ye.I.

Damping vibrations of precision machine tools. Stan. 1 instr.  
35 no.11:6-13 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

KAMINSKAYA, Ye.I.

Possible association of hornfels diabases and hybrid diorites in  
the formation of magnetite ores in Malyy Kuybas Mountain, Geol.  
rud. mestorezh. no.3:71-76 y-Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.  
(Magnitogorsk region--Magnetite)

LUBYANITSKIY, I.Ya.; KAMINSKAYA, Ye.K.

Intermediate stages of the reaction of cyclohexanol  
oxidation by nitric acid. Zhur.ob.khin. 32 no.11:3495-3502  
N '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Cyclohexanol)

(Oxidation)

KAMENSKAYA, Yu. S.

KAMENSKAYA, Yu. S. -"Morphological examination of the eyes following wounds (with unremovable foreign bodies)". Leningrad, 1955. Leningrad State Sci Res Inst of Eye Diseases; and Division of Pathological Anatomy, Inst of Experimental Medicine, Acad Med Sci USSR. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Medical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 43, 22 October 1955. Moscow

KAMINSKAYA, Yu.S.

69

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5435

Kiselev, P. N., Professor, G. A. Gasterin, and A. I. Strashinin, Eds.

Voprosy radiobiologii. t. III: Sbornik trudov, posvyashchenny 60-letiyu so dnya rozhdeniya Professora M. N. Pobedinskogo (Problems in Radiation Biology. v. 3: A Collection of Works Dedicated to the Sixtieth Birthday of Professor M[ikhail] N[ikolayevich] Pobedinskiy [Doctor of Medicine]) Leningrad. Tsentr. n-issl. in-t med. radiologii M-va zdravookhraneniya SSSR, 1960. 422 p. 1,500 copies printed.

Tech. Ed.: P. S. Peleshuk.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for radiobiologists.

COVERAGE: The book contains 49 articles dealing with pathogenesis, prophylaxis, and therapy of radiation diseases. Individual articles describe investigations of the biological effects of radiation carried out by workers of the Central Scientific Research Institute for Medical Radiology of the Ministry of Public Health, USSR. [Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut meditsinskoy radiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR] during 1958-59. The following

Card 1/10

# 69

Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)

SOV/5435

topics are covered: various aspects of primary effects of radiation; the course of some metabolic processes in animals subjected to ionizing radiation; reactions in irradiated organisms; morphologic changes in radiation disease; and reparation and regeneration of tissues injured by irradiation. Some articles give attention to the effectiveness of experimental medical treatments. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany almost all of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword	3
Gusterin, G. A., and A. I. Strashinin. Professor Mikhail Nikolayevich Pobedinskiy (Commemorating his Sixtieth Birthday)	5
Lebedinskiy, A. V. [Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR], N. I. Arlashchenko, and V. M. Mastryukova. On the Mechanism of Trophic Disturbances Due to Ionizing Radiation	11
Zedgenidze, G. A., [Member, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR], Ye. A. Zherbin, K. V. Ivanov, and P. R. Vaynshteyn. Hormonal Activity of the Adrenal Cortex in Acute Radiation Sickness and the Effect of Desoxycorticosterone Acetate on the Disease	17

Card 2/10

Problems in Radiation Biology (Cont.)	807/5435
Kashchenko, I. A., N. K. Shmidt, and P. I. Ostrovskaya-Zakharovich. Reaction of the Spleen, Mucosa Intestinal Membrane, and Testicles of Frogs to the Effect of Ionizing Radiation in Whole-Body and Local Irradiation	298
Kashchenko, I. A., P. I. Ostrovskaya-Zakharovich, and N. K. Shmidt. Reparation of Radiation Injury in Frog Testicles	311
Kalashnikov, B. P., and <u>Dr. S. Karinskaya</u> . Experimental Data on the Injurious Effect of X-Rays on the Retina Due to Local and Whole-Body Irradiation	318
Kiselev, P. N., and T. A. Sedina. Effect of Some Hormones of the Adrenal and Pituitary Glands on the Course of Autoinfectious Processes in Radiation Sickness	327
Sivertceva, V. N. Problem of the Effect of Chronic Continuous Influence of Ionizing Radiation on the Course of Infectious Processes	335
Smerdintsev, A. A. Morphologic Changes in the Respiratory Canal in Experimental Influenza of Irradiated White Mice Irradiated With X-Rays	344

Card 8/10

KALINSKAYA, E.I. and A.V. EFREMOV

EFREMOV, A.V. and E.I. KALINSKAYA. Kolchedaniye mestorozhdeniia zapadnoi polosy Kalatinskogo raiona na Urale. Moskva, Gos. nauch.-tekhn. izd-vo, 1931. 62 p.

"Spisok literatury": p. 62.

DLC: QE89.2.E35

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

KAMINSKAY-DUL'SKAYA, Ye. I. Cand. Geolog-Mineralog Sci.

Dissertation: "Processes of Mineral Formation in the Contact-Metamorphic Zone of Iron-Ore Deposits of the Mount Magnitnaya" Moscow Order of Lenin State U. imeni M. V. Lomonosov. 13 Feb 47.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb, 1947 (Project #17836)

CA

8

" Magnetite concretions in the ores of Gora Magnitnaya  
R. I. Kaminskaya. *Zapiski Vostochn. Mineral. Obshchestva*  
(*NTM* soc. russ. indutal.) 80, 85-86 (1951). The upper hori-  
zons of the primary sulfide-magnetite ores are changed to  
S-free oxide conglom. (martite, semi-martite, and ochrous  
magnetite) which in their lower parts, in contact with the  
primary ore, are highly porous, because of the soln. of  
sulfates and carbonates which were formed in the transition  
zone. Garnet, chlorite, and other silicates are also strongly  
corroded. A soft sulfate-magnetite ore forms a sep. layer  
between the oxides, and the sulfide-magnetite body; this  
horizon det. the sharp level of circulating subterraneous  
waters which contain  $SO_4^{2-}$  and  $CO_3^{2-}$  in considerable  
amts. Covellite, marcasite, gypsum, and melanterite are  
formed in the sulfate horizon; nontronite is additionally a  
very characteristic mineral here, associ. with copiapite and  
secondary magnetite, but calcite is entirely dissolved.  
The magnetite crystals sometimes show a distinct zoning.  
The cavities of the sulfate horizon show that the magnetite  
concretions which fill them were formed by a pptn. reac-  
tion of waters contg.  $FeSO_4$  and  $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$  with cal-  
cite. Gypsum was pptd. with the magnetite and  $CO_2$  evolved  
in large amts. The chem. analysis of actual mine waters at  
the place is entirely in agreement with this hypothesis of  
magnetite pptn.; changes of the level of the ground water  
also are closely related with an immediate transition of the  
needle-like magnetite to martite. W. Fitei

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 Agglomerates obtained from Magnitogorsk ores and blast-furnace dust. R. T. Kaminskaya-Dul'skaya. *Soviet Met.* 1938, No. 2, 3-10; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 2, No. 4, 97-3 (1939). Fine ore 20, limonite 20 and blast-furnace dust 25% roasted for 24 hrs. yielded a fine-grained agglomerate contg. 7.8% of FeO. The yield of fines was 49.5%. The roasting was performed without any addn. of fuel, at the expense of the 9% combustible substances in the blast-furnace dust. Roasting 35% of fine ore, 40% of blast-furnace dust and 25% of the returned agglomerate with addn. of 5.6% of fuel gave a better product; fines 29.5%. In the agglomeration process the martite is first reduced to magnetite, which is oxidized to hematite. The nonore minerals are mostly unfused. Two samples with 55 and 45% of fine ore, 20 and 30% of blast-furnace dust and 25% of returned ore when roasted with 7.8 and 0.85% of fuel yielded 16.2 and 10.5%, resp., of fine ore and a fused easily crumbling agglomerate. The process is mostly one

of reduction (martite to magnetite). The contents of FeO were 39.5 and 40%. Roasting of fine ore yielded an agglomerate of cryst. structure with fused ore mineral (magnetite) and with nonore minerals (glass, fayalite), and 23% of fines. Roasting 70% of blast-furnace dust with 5% of fine ore gave an agglomerate with a weakly developed globular structure and lower strength, and a 17.8% yield of fines. The content of FeO was 22.5%. At 110-100° the drying and the loss of water of hydration take place; at 200-300° the kaolin nucleus is formed (a considerable absorption of heat by the clay components); at 1100-1300° the feldspars and garnet are fused; at 1400° magnetite is fused. A min. amt. of garnet is necessary to obtain a fused agglomerate. The production of cryst. agglomerate is not profitable, owing to the large amt. of fuel necessary. Photographs of the microstructures and the compns. of the mixts. and of the agglomerate are given.  
 W. R. Heun

ASB-31A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

330M1 5716121VA

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330M1 5716121VA

330M1 5716121VA



KAMINSKAYA-PAYLOVA, Z.A., professor

Toxoplasmosis of the eye. Vest.oft. 69 no.5:40-43 S-O '56. (MIRA 9:12)

1. Iz Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta (dir. - dots. G.P.Beletskiy)

(TOXOPLASMOSIS

eye, clin. & exper. aspects)

(EYE, DISEASES

toxoplasmosis, clin. & exper. aspects)

*KAMINSKAYA-PAVLOVA, Z.A.*

ARUTYUNOV, V.Ya., prof.; BERKOVICH, I.M., doktor med.nauk; BUNIN, K.V., prof.  
VELIKORITSKIY, A.N., prof.; GAMBURG, R.L., doktor med.nauk; GLASKO,  
N.M.; ZVYAGINTSEVA, S.G., doktor med.nauk; IVENSKAYA, A.M., kand.med.  
nauk; KALUGINA, A.N., kand.med.nauk; ~~KAMINSKAYA-PAVLOVA, Z.A., prof.~~  
KVATER, Ye.I., prof.; KOLEN'KO, A.B., prof.; KOSYURA, M.B., kand.  
med.nauk; KRAVETS, E.M., doktor med.nauk; KRISTMAN, V.I., kand.med.  
nauk; KHUZHNIKOV, V.A., dotsent; LIKHACHEV, A.G., prof.; LUKOMSKIY, I.G.,  
prof.; MASHKOVSKIY, M.D., prof.; ROZENTAL', A.S., prof.; SERNSKIY,  
M.Ya. [deceased], prof.; TURETSKIY, M.Ya., kand.med.nauk; KHSIN,  
Ye.Ye., dotsent; EMDINA, Kh.L., kand.med.nauk; SHABANOV, A.N., prof.;  
red.; BONDAR', Z.A., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhu.red.

[Medical handbook for feldshers] Meditsinskii spravochnik dlia  
fel'dsherov. Izd. 6-oe, perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med.  
lit-ry, 1957. 899 p. (MIRA 10:12)  
(MEDICINE--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

**KAMENSKAYA-PAVLOVA, Z.A., professor (Moskva)**

**Retrolental fibroplasia; a survey of foreign literature. Vest.  
oft. 70 no.2:57-61 Mr-Apr '57. (MIRA 10:6)**

**(RETROLENTAL FIBROPLASIA (Rus))**

KAMINSKAYA-PAVLOVA, Z.A., prof.

The eye and headaches. Sov.med. 23 no.11:79-82 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. In Moskovskogo meditsinskogo stomatologicheskogo instituta  
(direktor - dotsent G.N. Beletskiy).

(HEADACHE etiology)

(EYE DISEASES pathology)

KAMINSKI, Adam

SURNAME, Given Names

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Academic Degrees: [not given]

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(Wydział Weterynarii), College of Agriculture (WSR---Wyzsza  
Szkola Rolnicza), Wroclaw; Director: Prof. Kazimierz

Source: SZCZUDLOWSKI, Dr.

Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 5, May 1961,  
Data: pp 272-274.

Data: "Healing of Wounds in the Region of Natural Body Orifices."

(2)

90

GPO 981643

RAMINSKI, Adam

- 8. "Diurnal Skin Temperature Oscillations in Cattle." JAN POTVIN of the School of Zoophytology (Katedra Zoologii) of the Higher School of Agriculture (WZS) at Wroclaw (Microfilm Prof. Dr. Mieczyslaw GEMAJ) pp 137-137 (English number 7).
- 9. "The Use of Oestrogenic Substances for the Stimulation of Pregnancy of Animals." V. TROJAN of Warsaw (Romania); pp 137-139.
- 10. "A Complicated Case of Coarctation Aorta in a Cow and Some Notes on the Treatment." JERZY JAKUB LESK - State Animal Hospital (PZL, Państwowy Zakład Leczenia Zwierząt) at Wroclaw (Microfilm) pp 139-150.
- 11. "Coarctation Aorta in Cattle in the Field Practice." JANINA PRZYBYLO of the State Animal Hospital (PZL) at Wroclaw (Microfilm) p 150.
- 12. "Topography of the Section of Urinary Bladder in the Dog." ADAM RAMINSKI of the Chair of Surgery (Katedra Chirurgii) of the Faculty of Veterinary Science (Wydział Weterynaryjny) of the Higher School of Agriculture (WZS) at Wroclaw (Microfilm Prof. Dr. Karol SZYMANSKI) p 151.
- 13. "Prevention of Myxoma Caused by Venous Ducts Against Colorado Bostice." Henryk LISI p 151.
- 14. "The Use of Penicillin in Veterinary Practice." Henryk LISI p 151.
- 15. "General State of Scientific Studies in Veterinary Institutions in the Service of the State." Stanislaw KRAMIS, Adam STYBICKI, and Tadeusz KRZYWICKI; pp 152-155.
- 16. "Veterinary Surgeons for Africa." J. JASTRZEBSKI; pp 155-156.
- 17. "Breeding of Hens." Jan FALCZAK of the Research Office for the Production of Poultry Varieties (Zaklad Badawczy Hodowlany) of the Faculty of Agriculture (Wydział Rolniczy) of the Higher School of Agriculture (WZS) at Wroclaw (Microfilm Prof. Dr. W. KRAMIS); pp 156-158.
- 18. "Dependence of Cholesterol in the Serum of Cattle and Sheep of Animals." Barbara STYBICKA and Tadeusz

24



KAMINSKI, Adam  
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

2

Academic Degrees: not given

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Source: Warsaw, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 6, June 1961, pp 350-351

Data: "Autoplasty of the Parietal Peritoneum in Abdominal Hernia in the Horse."

65

KAMINSKI, A.  
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Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliations:

Surgical Clinic of the Veterinary Department of the WSR  
(Klinika Chirurgiczna, Wydział Weteraryjny WSR [Abbreviation  
not identified]), Wrocław; Director (Kierownik): Prof Dr  
Kazimierz Szozudłowski

Source:

Lublin, Medycyna Weterynaryjna, Vol XVII, No 10, October 1961  
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Data:

"A Subperiosteal Haematoma of Nasal Bones in a Bull."

Authors:

✓ KAMINSKI, Adam  
LACHOWICZ, Stanislaw

GPO 981643

KAMINSKI, A.

Kaminski, A. Równowaga współpracy układów elektroenergetycznych (Balanced Cooperation of Electric Power Systems), Warsaw: PWT Press, 1956.

JPRS/NY-836, 18 Nov 58, p 16.

KAMINSKI, Andrzej, dr. inż.

Auxiliary means for calculating the dynamic stability of power systems. Energetyka Pol 13 no.11/12:301-306 N-D '59. (EEAI 9:7)  
(Electric power)

KAMINSKI, Andrzej, dr inż.; MARCHELEWICZ, Janusz, mgr inż.

Simplified methods of calculating the dynamic stability of power systems. Energetyka Pol 14 no.5:140-145 My '60. (EEAI 9:10)

1. Politechnika Slaska, Zaklad Gospodarki Elektroenergetycznej.  
(Electric networks)

KAMINSKI, Andrzej, mgr inż.

Problems of automation of small water supply stations. Gaz woda  
techn sanit 37 no.10:326-328 O '63.

1. Stolica Design Office of Communal Constructions, Warsaw.

KAMINSKI, Antoni

Production of air filters in the Railroad Rolling Stock Repair  
Shops in Breslau. Przegl kolej mechan 16 [i.e. 15] no.3:77-79  
Mr '63.

1. Centralne Biuro Konstrukcyjne P Wroclaw.

BA

A new biological test for vermifuges. A. Kaniński  
(Inst. Leczniczych Surowców Roślinnych, Piłzna, Poland):  
*Polish Acad. L. Med. Sci., Prace Komisji Nauk Farm., Dis-*  
*sertationes Pharm.* 2, 235-40 (1950) (French summary). The  
active components of vermifuges obtained from natural  
sources are usually unstable and a sensitive bio. test is  
needed to det. their activity at different times. A new  
test is proposed with *Eschyracus albidus* (L.). It shows no  
seasonal variations, is easy to grow in large quantities, and  
its skin has a high permeability to the drugs. It is colorless  
and transparent. Instructions for growing the worms and  
conducting tests are given. I. Z. Roberts

1707

BORKOWSKI, B.: KAMINSKI, A.: KAMINSKA, D.

Biological evaluation of effect of tannins. Acta Poloniae pharm.  
12 no.3:135-145 '53.

1. Z Zakladu Farmakognozi A.M.W Poznaniu Kierownik: doc. dr B.  
Borkowski. Z Zakladu Farmakologii A.M. W. Poznaniu Kierownik:  
prof. dr J. Dadlez.

(TANNIN,

standard, on Enchytraeus albus)

(INVERTEBRATES,

Enchytraeus albus, standard. of tannin on)

KAMINSKI, A.

ADP 3517. Mixture of tin and its compounds as anthelmintic. J. Dauter, C. Girwet, and A. Kaminski. *Acta Parasitol. Polon.*, 1954, 2, 239-245. - A mixture of powders 1 Sn 85%, SnO 14%, and SnCl<sub>2</sub> 1% was administered as a vermifuge. For a single treatment 0.1 g. of powdered SnCl<sub>2</sub> was ground in a porcelain mortar with 0.9 g. of kaolin; 1.4 g. of finely ground SnO and 8.5 g. of tin dust were then added and the whole thoroughly mixed. The product was made into 10 doses in water. One dose was given 4 times daily, half an hr. after meals. The treatment may be continued for 6 days without harmful effect but the parasite appears to be completely expelled in 2 to 3 days. The treatment was effective in cases of lambliae, trichinae, diphyllbothryoses, or hymenolepioses. The patient does not need to interrupt his normal work or to keep to any special diet. (Polish) P. Haas

KAMINSKI, Alfred

Biological titration of rhizoma of *Valeriana officinalis*. Bull.  
Soc. amis sc. Poznan, ser. C No.4:79-93 1954.

1. Institut Scientific National des Drogues Vegetales et Institut  
de Pharmacologie de l'Academie de Medecine a Poznan.

(VALERIAN,

*Valeriana officinalis* rhizome biol. titration)

A, KAMINSKI, //

B. BORKOWSKI, A. KAMINSKI, D. KAMINSKA: Biological criterium for the efficaciousness of tannine drugs.

SO: Acta Polonica Pharmaceutica (Pharmaceutica), Third Quarter 1955.

*A. Kaminski*

Biological assay of pamanis. A. Kaminski (Polish Med. Acad., Poland). *Bull. Soc. Chim. et Indust. France, Ser. C, 3, 43-48 (1933) (in French)*.—Gallic acid was assayed by detg. the diln. which caused opacity of the cuticle and an extruded bolus at the orifice of the digestive tube of the worm *Eschscholus albidus*. Effective assay was procured with 60 mg. % gallic acid in 1:3.31 to 1:4.18 diln.  
Vera C. Glocklin

KAMINSKI, ALFRED

POLAND/Medicinal Substances, Vitamins, Antibiotics.

H.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1958, 65355

Author : Borkowski Boguslaw, Kaminski Alfred, Moderski, F.

Inst : - *Med Acad, Poznan*

Title : Content of Tanning Materials and the Tanning Action of the Rhizome Polygonum Bistorta Linne in the Period of Growth and the Influence of the Temperature of Drying.

Orig Pub : Acta polon. pharmac., 1956, 13, No 6, 467-475.

Abstract : The content of tanning materials was studied by the Polish method of pharmacopeia III, and the tanning action (TA) of the rhizome Polygonum bistortum Linne in the course of an annual vegetation period was studied by the biological method of Kaminskiy. Samples were dried at 20-50°. The greatest content of tanning materials was found in the spring; the least, in the period of the ripening of the seeds; it increases somewhat in the autumn, during which drying at 50° somewhat increases

Card 1/2

9

POLAND/Pharmacology and Toxicology. Cholinergics

V-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 15, 1958, No 71134

Author : ~~Kaminski Alfred~~

Inst : - Z ~~Centralnego~~ *Wojakowego* *Laboratorium Sanitarno-Higienicznego w*

Title : Detection and Quantitative Determination of Certain Organic Compounds of Phosphorus by Means of New Physiological Methods

Orig Pub : Acta physiol, polon., 1957, 8, No 2, 245-254

*→ Warszawa Kierownik.*

Abstract : Small fish (*Lebistes reticulatus*), larvae (*Clooson dipterum*) and crustaceans (*Daphnia magna*) react peculiarly to the action of organic phosphorus poisons. Using this, the methods of biological analysis and quantitative determination of poisons in water were worked out. The effect of the action of diisopropyl fluorophosphate, tabun, and parathion, was studied. The methods worked out are recommended for practical use. -- I.I. Baryshnikov

Card : 1/1

KAMINSKI, A.; ZOLOTOWSKI, Z.

~~Wydawnictwo Naukowe PWN Warszawa~~  
Determination of species and acquired resistance of synantropic insects to hexachloreyclohexane. Wiadomosci parazyt., Warsz. 4 no.5-6:779-780; Engl. transl. 780-781 1958.

1. Z Centralnego Wojskowego Laboratorium Sanitarno-Higienicznego w Warszawie.

(~~BENZENE~~ HEXACHLORIDE, effects,  
species & acquired resist. in synantropic insects (Pol))

NIKONOROW, Maksym; CWIERTNIEWSKA, Emilia; KAMINSKI, Alfred

A biological method for the determination of DDT residues on the surface and inside cherry fruits. Acta pol. pharm. 18 no.6:485-491 '61.

1. Z Zakładu Badania Żywności i Przedmiotów Użytku PZH i Wojskowego  
Instytutu Higieny i Epidemiologii w Warszawie.  
(DDT chem) (FRUIT)

KAMINSKI, Alfred

Toxicodynamical characteristics of insecticides. Wiadomosci  
parazyt. 7 no.2#399-402 '61

1. Wojskowy Instytut Higieny i Epidemiologii, Warszawa.

(INSECTICIDES toxicol)

KAMINSKI, Alfred, mgr. ins.

Note on technical service. Mass dzienniki 10 no.1:22-24  
Ja'63.

3

6049

532.217:539.108

Domanus J., Kamiński B. Liquid Level Regulation by Means of Gamma Rays.

"Regulacja poziomu cieczy przy pomocy promieniowania gamma".  
Pomiary, Automatyka, Kontrola. No. 11, 1958, pp. 508-512, 6 figs.,  
2 tabs.

The weakening of gamma rays passing through an absorbing medium proceeds according to the formula

$$J = J_0 e^{-\mu x}$$

where  $J_0$  denotes intensity of radiation incident on a layer of material possessing thickness  $x$ ,  $J$  — the intensity after passage through this layer,  $\mu$  — the linear coefficient of radiation weakening (in  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ). This law was applied for regulation of the level of liquids. When the level of a liquid falls below the line radiation source-Geiger Müller counter, then the radiation will be weakened only by the wall of reservoir and the counter receives radiation of intensity  $J$ . If, however, the level of the liquid rises so much that it passes the line source-counter, then the radiation will be further weakened by the layer of liquid, and its intensity will fall to the value  $J_1$ . This difference of intensities of radiation  $J_0 - J_1$  can be used for regulation of the level. The counters used for measuring the intensity of radiation indicate this in the form of electric current impulses. The difference in intensity of current received from the radiation counter is used for controlling the regulation system. In the device here described, cobalt 60 was used as a source of radiation. The accuracy of liquid level regulation in the tank in conditions of continuous work obtained by the authors was  $\pm 5$  mm.

pa  
7/14

*art*  
*111*

Application of radioactive isotopes to liquid level control. *4 E 30*  
Izabel Dziugan and Benedykt Kaminski (Inst. Elektro-  
techniki, Warsaw). *Przemysl Chemiczny*, 673-6 (1958).  
The radioactive liquid level control app. consists of a radio-  
active  $\gamma$ -ray source ( $Co^{60}$ ) of activity equal to 2 mg. Ra placed  
outside a steel vessel and a Geiger-Müller counter also placed  
outside but on the opposite side of the vessel. The current  
impulses from the above counter go through an electronic  
circuit (shown in a block diagram) and control a pump which  
supplies the liquid to the vessel (from which the liquid is  
drained continuously). The activity of the radioactive  
source must be calcd. and properly selected for each appli-  
cation. An isotopic level indicator in which the source is  
placed either under the bottom of the vessel or in a suitable  
float floating on the liquid is also mentioned. P. J. H.

*R*

P/014/60/039//11/006/009  
A221/A026

AUTHORS: Domanus, Józef; Kamiński, Benedykt

TITLE: Application of Isotope Liquid Level Indicator in the Ammonia Synthesis Process

PERIODICAL: Przemysł Chemiczny, 1960, Vol 39, No. 11, pp. 688 - 690

TEXT: In this article the authors explain the working principles of an isotope device for controlling liquid levels inside closed containers, in this particular case, liquefied ammonia in a heat exchanger. The Zakład Radiologii Przemysłowej, Instytutu Elektrotechniki (Electroengineering Institute, Industrial Radiology Department) in Warsaw designed a prototype of liquid level isotope indicator "IMP-1" in 1958. This prototype was installed in the Ammonia Synthesis Plant at the Zakłady Azotowe (Nitrogen Products Plant) in Kędzierzyn, where it is in satisfactory operation ever since. Application of isotopes for liquid-level control is based on the phenomenon that a layer of liquid weakens the radiation energy of a ionizing radiation beam emanating from the radioactive isotope. The degree of weakening depends on the energy of the radiation source and on the type and density of the material through which the beam of radiation has to pass. A layer of liquid, thick enough to be able to reduce the original radiation energy by half, is  
Card 1/4

✓

P/014/60/039/011/006/009  
A221/AG26

Application of Isotope Liquid Level Indicator in the Ammonia Synthesis Process

called "half absorbing thickness". In case of gamma radiation of cobalt 60, the "half absorbing thickness" for iron equals approximately 18 mm and for water 125mm. Principles of radiological level measuring are the same as in radio isotope level control, already described in Przemysł Chemiczny 37,637 (1958) by the above-mentioned authors (Ref. 1). Particulars of liquefied ammonia level indicator are shown in Figure 2. The indicator consists of cobalt-60 source and the Geiger-Müller counter. The range of measurement, i.e. maximum and minimum level of liquid is limited, depending on the container's diameter and type and density of measured fluid. In March 1958, a prototype of the similar indicator IMP-2 was installed in the ammonia synthesis plant in Kędzierzyn on a heat exchanger of following dimensions: diameter of vessel -500 mm, height -7,000 mm, wall thickness - 90 mm, measured medium - liquefied ammonia, pressure - 300 atm, inside temperature -10°C. Since that date there are 9 such indicators in operation in Kędzierzyn. Their level measuring range is 0.5 m with a  $\pm$  5 cm accuracy. The level is recorded on a dial indicator fitted on the instrument panel in the control room. This type of level indicator can successfully be used whenever plant conditions forbid fitting of the conventional measuring instruments inside the containers. More in-

Card 2/4

P/014/60/039/011/006/009  
A221/A026

Application of Isotope Liquid Level Indicator in the Ammonia Synthesis Process

struments of this type are being manufactured by the Institute of Electroengineering. In the near future they will be produced serially. There are 2 photos, 1 figure and 1 Polish reference.

ASSOCIATION: Zakład Radiologii Przemysłowej Instytutu Elektrotechniki (Institute of Electroengineering; Industrial Radiology Section)

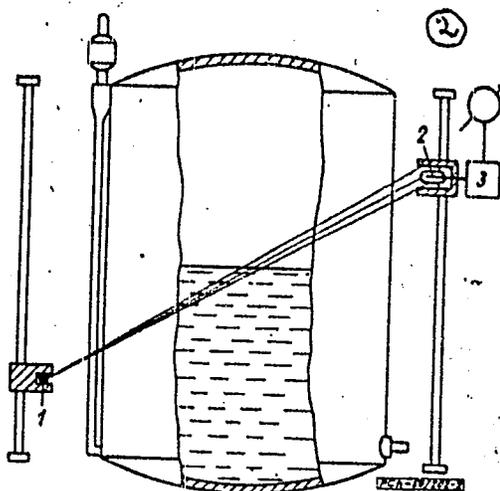
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Card 3/4

P/014/60/039/011/006/009  
A221/A026

Application of Isotope Liquid Level Indicator in the Ammonia Synthesis Process

Figure 2: Principle of liquefied ammonia level measurement  
1 - radioactive isotope, 2 - the pick-up (G-M counter), 3 - isotope level meter with a dial indicator



Card 4/4

POLAND

KAMINSKI, B., DYTROWSKA, O., and SOBOTKA-WIERZBOWICZ, J.;  
Department of Galenic Preparations (Zaklad Lekow Galenowych),  
Drug Institute (Instytut Lekow) (Director: Dr. phar. H. LUD-  
WICKI)

"Preliminary Results of Investigation on Effect of Storage  
on the Oil-Content of Some Plant Substances."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 11-12, 25 Jun 63, pp 231-  
233

Abstract: The authors studied the effect of storing on the  
oil content of a number of plant substances, which, according  
to Schou, is the measure of the active bodies in pharmaceu-  
tical preparations. They found that for substances where  
the oil is intracellular, oil content decreases, whereas for  
substances with extra-cellular oil, the content both increases  
and decreases. They show their findings in one table and 17  
graphs. Comparison of their findings with those in the liter-  
ature decided the authors on a more detailed study, to be  
reported later. There are 18 references: 6 Polish, one (1)  
Soviet, 3 Western, and 8 German.

1/1

KAMINSKI, Boguslaw; DYTOWSKA, Otylia

Heavy metals content of selected galenic preparations. Acta  
Pol. pharm. 21 no. 6:493-496 '64

1. Z Zakladu Lekow Galenowych Instytutu Lekow w Warszawie  
(kierownik: dr. H. Ludwicki).

KAMINSKI, Boguslaw

Modified Soxhlet's apparatus for the extraction of plant material.  
Acta Pol. pharm. 21 no.1:93-98 '64.

1. Z Zakladu Lekow Galenowych Instytutu Lekow) (Kierownik: dr  
H. Ludwicki).

POLAND/Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation.  
Heart.

T

Abs Jour: Rozn. Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 93238.

Author : Dober, Stanislaw, Dorkowski, Maciej, Kaminski, Bohdan.

Inst :

Title : The Problem of Ventricular Fibrillation with Experimental Hypothermia in Dogs.

Orig Pub: Polskie arch. med. wetnietrz, 1957, 27, No 11, 1467-1482.

Abstract: Ventricular fibrillation (VF) during the period of experimental hypothermia in dogs was almost always preceded by extrasystoles which emanated from the right and left ventricles, the base of the heart, or the nodes. They changed into spasms and ventricular tachycardia. Finally fluttering and VF set in. Often VF appeared without preliminary symptoms. Sometimes con-

Card : 1/3

MARZINEK, B.; BORKOWSKI, M.; JUSTYNA, M.; KAMINSKI, B.; PIETRASZKIEWICZ, E.;  
POKLEWSKA, I.; RYKOWSKI, H.; SZCZERBAK, J.; SZCZYGIEL, B.; WIECKOWSKA,  
W.; ZAWADOWSKI, J.

Experiments with the new apparatus for extracorporeal circulation &  
oxygenation constructed by Z. Semerau-Siemianowski & J. M. Folga. Pre-  
liminary research. II. Surgical management. Polski tygod. lek. 13 no.50:  
2030-2032 15 Dec 58.

1. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Doswiadczalnej PAN w Warszawie; kierownik: doc.  
dr med. J. Nielubowicz.

(HEART, artif.

heart-lung appar., surg. management (Pol))

BORKOWSKI, Maciej; KAMINSKI, Bogdan; SENIOW, Stefania; SZCZERBAN, Jerzy

Regeneration of the liver following partial resection of its parenchyma.  
Polaki tygod. lek. 14 no.47:2057-2064 23 Nov 59.

1. (Z Zaklady Chirurgii Doswiadczonej Polskiej Akademii Nauk:  
kierownik: doc. dr Jan Nielubowicz)  
(LIVER, physiol.) (REGENERATION)

SEMERAU-SIEMIANOWSKI, Zbigniew; PIETRASZKIEWICZ, Eugeniusz; SZCZYGIEL, Bruno;  
KAMINSKI, Bogdan; WIEGKOWSKA, Wanda

Experiences with heart-lung machines. Polski tygod. lek. 15 no.47:  
1793-1796 21 J1 '60.

1. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Doswiadczalnej P.A.N. w Warszawie; kierownik:  
doc. dr Jan Nielubowicz.

(HEART MECHANICAL)

SZCZERBAN, Jerzy; KAMINSKI, Bogdan

Effect of extensive blood transfusions on the recurrence of arterial hemorrhage. Polski tygod. lek. 17 no.24:941-946 11.10 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Chirurgii Doswiadczalnej Polskiej Akademii Nauk; kierownik:  
prof. dr Jan Nielubowicz.  
(BLOOD TRANSFUSION exper) (HEMORRHAGE exper)

PIETRASZKIEWICZ, Eugeniusz; SZCZYGIEL, Bruno; SZCZERBAN, Jerzy; BORKOWSKI,  
Maciej; KAMINSKI, Bogdan; SEMERAU-SIEMIANOWSKI, Zgigniew

Collateral flow in experimental ligation of the thoracic aorta. Pol.  
przeł. chir. 34 no.8:769-775 '62.

1. Z Zakładu Chirurgii Doświadczalnej PAN w Warszawie Kierownik:  
prof. dr J. Nielubowicz.

(AORTA THORACIC)

KAMINSKI, B.; DYTROWSKA, O.; SOBOTKA-WIERZBOWICZ, J.

Preliminary results of investigating the influence of storage upon the oil content in certain vegetable raw materials. *Farmacja Pol* 19 no.11/12:231-233 25 Js '63.

1. Zakład Leków Galenowych, Instytut Leków, Warszawa. Kierownik: dr farm. H. Ludwicki.



KAMINSKI, B.

Apparatus for testing agar gel strength. Acta Pol. pharm. 22  
no.3:280 '65.

KAMINSKI, Boguslaw; TOEPLITZ, Barbara

French suggestions in woolen fabrics and their coloristic design. Przegl wlokien 17 no. 10:Suppl.:Biul centr biur wzor przem lekk 4 no. 9/10:1-4 0 '63.

KAMINSKI, Boguslaw; DYTKOWSKA, Otylia; SOBOTKA-WIERZBOWICZ, Janina

Studies on the influence of storing on the volatile oil content in some herb mixtures. Farmacja Pol 19 no. 15/16:332-334 25 Ag '63.

1. Zakład Leków Galenowych, Instytut Leków, Warszawa.  
Kierownik: dr farm. H. Ludwicki.

KAMINSKI, Boguslaw; DYTKOWSKA, Otylia

Determination of heavy metals in vegetable material. Acta  
pol. pharm, 20 no.3:237-242 '63.

1. Z Zakladu Lekow Galenowych Instytutu Lekow w Warszawie  
Kierownik: dr H. Ludwicki.  
(METALS) (PLANTS) (CHEMISTRY, PHARMACEUTICAL)

POLAND

KAMINSKA, Janina and KAMINSKI, Boguslaw [Affiliation not given]

"99-th British Pharmaceutical Conference."

Warsaw, Farmacja Polska, Vol 19, No 6, 25 Mar 63, pp 113-114.

Abstract: The authors attended the above conference as guests and report their observations and impressions. In addition to their notes on the program, they outline briefly the history of these conferences, their traditions, and their organization. They were particularly impressed by the ease and freedom of discussions and the prevailing socially pleasant atmosphere and activities. No references.

1/1

KAMINSKI, Boguslaw

Volatile oil content in the evaluation of some herb mixtures. Acta  
pol. pharm. 19 no.4:369-370 '62.

1. Z Zakladu Lekow Galenowych Instytutu Lekow Kierownik: dr farm.  
H. Ludwicki.

(OILS, VOLATILE)

(HERBS)

KAMINSKI, EDMUND

POLAND/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their  
Application - Ceramics, Glass, Binders, Concrete.

H-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1958, 8339

Author : Nowacki Alfons, Kaminski Edmund

Inst : -

Title : Selection of Raw Materials for the Production of Gas-  
Concrete.

Orig Pub : Mater. budowl., 1957, 12, No 5, 153-155

Abstract : On the basis of researches conducted by Polish scientists  
a composition of gas-concrete has been worked out which  
differs from the Swedish formula according to which gas-  
concrete had been prepared hitherto in Poland. In view  
of the specific properties of certain Polish cements it  
was found to be possible to abandon the use of retardants  
(gypsum, sugar), and also of caustic soda. Changes in  
composition of raw material components do not affect the

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KAMINSKIY, E.

KAMINSKIY, E.

"Investigation of the Biochemical and Technological Properties of Some Types of Polish Rye." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Technological Inst of Food Industry, Min Higher Education USSR, Moscow, 1954. (KL, No 7, Feb 55)

SO: Sum. No. 631, 26 Aug 55-Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (14)

KAMINSKI, E.

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products. Food H  
Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, 1958, No 20, 68981.

Author : Kaminski E.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Activities of the All-Union Scientific Research  
Institute of Grain.

Orig Pub: Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No 4, Biul. in-  
form. Inst. zboz., No 2, 13-16.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card 1/1

POLAND / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and H-28  
Their Application. Food Industry.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 1, 1959, 2781.

Author : Kaminski, E.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Modification of the Kjeldahl Method for the De-  
termination in Nitrogen in Grains.

Orig Pub: Przegl. zboz.-mlynarski, 1958, 2, No 6, Biul.  
inform. Inst. zboz., No 3, 1-4.

Abstract: The suggested modification consists in replacing  
Kjedahl flasks by test tubes made of heat resis-  
tant glass, in using boric acid and one titration  
solution (0.01 N H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) instead of two (0.1 N H<sub>2</sub>  
SO<sub>4</sub> and 0.1 N NaOH) and in using an indicator  
mixture of methyl red and brom cresol green. It  
was shown that these changes speed up the deter-

Card 1/2

81

KAMINSKI, Edward

Changes of certain properties of gluten and starch as well as in the baking value of wheat flour as a result of the grinding process. Roczniki wyz szkola rol Poznan 18 3-56 '63.

1. Department of Agricultural Technology, College of Agriculture, Poznan.

JANICKI, Jozef; KAMINSKI, Edward; NIEWIAROWICZ, Adam; TROJANOWSKA, Krystyna.

Differences in the amino acid composition of varieties of Polish wheat and rye. Roczniki Wyz Szkola Rol Poznan no.13: 103-111 '62.

1. Katedra Technologii Rolnej, Wyzsza Szkola Rolnicza, Poznan.

KAMINSKI, E.; ARCYNSKI, S.

From practical experience in applying tensiometric tests. p.106  
TECHNICNA MOTORYZACYJNA (Naczelna Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa  
Vol. 5, no. 4, Apr. 1956

So. East European Accessions List

Vol. 5, No. 9

September 1956

KAMINSKI, E.; Porazinski, S.

First experiments concerning the application of chromium-plated aluminum cylinders.  
p. 281.  
(TECHNIKA MOTORYZACYJNA. Vol. 7, no. 9, Sept. 1956, Warszawa, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.  
Uncl.

KAMIN'SKI, E.

32-7-33/49

**AUTHORS** Katzhyn'ski S., Kamin'ski E.

**TITLE** A Method of Pouring-In Metallographic Samples.  
(Sposob zalivki metallograficheskikh Obrastsov.-Russian)

**PERIODICAL** Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol 23, Nr 7, pp 866-867 (U.S.S.R.)

**ABSTRACT** In order to obtain a good ground microsection when investigating the microstructure of very small samples the samples are poured-in according to the following two methods: Pouring-in with molten shellac and pressing-in into the bakelite. A new method of pouring-in samples comprising the application of a polyetheric pitch mixture was worked out. The samples are poured into the empty metal molds and are placed upon glass plates. Before this is done the molds are painted with a trichloroethylene solution ( $CCl_2$   $CHCl$ ). Polyether is used for pouring in ( $HOOC-CH-CH-COO-CH_2-CH_2-OCO-CH-CH-COO-CH_2-CH_2-$ -O) with an admixture of the catalyzer (benzoin peroxide) and an accelerator (cobalt naphthenate). The mixture consists of 100 g pitch 6 g catalyzer, and 4 g accelerator. Polymerization takes 1,5 hours. The sample is then ground, polished, and dried at a temperature of  $120^{\circ}$ .  
There is 1 figure.

**ASSOCIATION** Construction Office of the Automobile Industry, Warsaw, (Poland)  
(Konstruktorskoye byuro avtomobil'noy promyshlennosti, Varshava).

**AVAILABLE** Library of Congress.  
Card 1/1

KAMINSKI, E.; KATARZYNSKI, S.

A novel method of embedding matallographic specimens. p. 21.  
(MECHANIK. Poland Vol. 30. no. 1. Jan. 1957)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol.6, no.7, July 1957, Uncl.

KAMINSKI, E.

Resinification by chemical means in the Soviet Union. p. 15

LAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 12, June 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EFAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960

Uncl.

KAMINSKI, E., ARCZYNSKI, S.

The subsurface layer in automobile construction materials. p. 239.

TECHNIKA MOTORZACYJNA. (Naczeina Organizacja Techniczna) Warszawa, Poland.  
Vol. 9, No. 6, June 1959.

Monthly List of East European accession (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9 September,  
1959. Uncl.

KAMINSKI, E.

Forest and wood industries in Yugoslavia. p. 18.

LAS POLASKI. (Ministerstwo Lesnictwa oraz Stowarzyszenie Naukowo-Techniczne Inzynierow i Technikow Lesnictwa i Drzewnictwa) Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 32, no. 7, Apr. 1958.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1960.  
Uncl.

KAMINSKI, E.

Action of chemical irritants during tapping. p. 171

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ACC NR: AP6022991

SOURCE CODE: PO/0022/65/000/003/0074/0078

AUTHOR: Kamin'ski, Franciszek (Master engineer)

33  
8

ORG: none

TITLE: Frequency stability of oscillators with bridge stabilization

SOURCE: Przegląd telekomunikacyjny, no. 3, 1965, 74-78

TOPIC TAGS: electronic feedback, electronic oscillator, parameter, circuit design, bridge circuit, feedback bridge

ABSTRACT: The article presents an analysis of frequency stability in an oscillator with a feedback bridge circuit. This analysis is carried out on the specific typical case of a two-stage tube amplifier where the bridge circuit is treated as a selective reference standard. The frequency stability is defined and determined in terms of the operating parameters and variations of parameters. The optimum conditions with respect to frequency stability are derived next. The fundamental equations here are too complicated for a general solution; however, certain valid approximations are made and several corrections are introduced. The calculated results are shown in the form of curves applicable to a specific variant of an oscillator circuit. These curves indicate the effect of both bridge circuit parameters and amplifier circuit parameters. Above results can be utilized for the best selection of circuit components and amplifier characteristics. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006/ SOV REF: 001

Card 1/1 *JC*

UDC: 621.396.6

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1076

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Frequency stability of generator vibrations with bridge stabilizer.  
Przełt telekom 37 no.3:74-78 Mr '65.

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S/274/63/000/001/008/020  
D469/D308

**AUTHOR:** Kamiński, Franciszek

**TITLE:** Use of thermistors in automatic amplitude control for harmonic generators

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyy zhurnal, Radiotekhnika i elektrosvyaz', no. 1, 1963, 32, abstract 1B235 (Prace Inst. Tele- i radiotechn., 1962, v. 6, no. 2, 55-73 (Pol.: summaries in Eng., Rus., Fr. and Ger.))

**TEXT:** The author considers operating conditions of a thermistor used in automatic amplitude control of harmonic generators in order to increase their stability. Special attention is paid to the effects of change of ambient temperatures on the quality of stabilization with thermistors. It is established that changes of amplitudes of oscillations do not depend on the nature of nonlinearities of thermistor characteristics but are inversely proportional to the difference of the operational thermistor temperatures and ambient temperatures. Since operating thermistor temperatures may be quite

Card 1/2

Use of thermistors ...

S/274/63/000/001/008/020  
D469/D308

high, special difficulties are encountered which may cause irreversible changes of thermistor characteristics in connection with high frequency effects during transient states. It is necessary, therefore, to employ some means of protecting thermistors from overshoots. Suitable technical requirements, based on practical systems of protection, are described. The operational principles of such systems are also given. 6 references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

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